

Library

Annual Report

on the

Health

of the

URBAN DISTRICT OF WILLENHALL

for the Year

1955

Annual Report

on the

Health

of the

URBAN DISTRICT OF WILLENHALL

for the Year

1955

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health and Assistant County Medical Officer :
R. C. GUBBINS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Senior Sanitary Inspector :
H. E. T. LOWBRIDGE, M.R.S.H., M.S.I.A.

Additional Sanitary Inspectors :
J. A. RICHARDS, M.S.I.A.
R. PEEL, A.R.S.H., M.S.I.A.
B. M. ROGER, M.S.I.A.

Clerical Staff :
Miss E. G. DUFFIELD
Mrs. M. ROBOTHAM
Miss K. PROFFITT

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICES,
WALSALL STREET,
WILLENHALL,
STAFFS.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
WILLENHALL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report upon the work of the Public Health Department for the year 1955.

Vital Statistics

Notes on the vital statistics for the year will be found on pages 8 and 9. I have included in this Report some statistics for the Urban District covering the past 20 years annually, and for the past 50 years in five-yearly periods.

Birth Rate

The figures in Table I are illustrated in graph form on page 11, and the rate for the past 50 years in similar form on page 12.

Particularly in the latter graph is manifest the tendency, in this century, to a lower birth rate. Although the decline in births is general I don't think there is any doubt but that it is most marked amongst the so-called "middle" and "upper" classes. A personal view is that as existence becomes increasingly competitive the parents in these classes prefer to concentrate their available resources on a limited number of children, in order to provide them with a higher standard of preparation for adult life, than would be possible with the size of family customary in earlier and more leisured times (as in the Victorian and Edwardian eras).

The redistribution of wealth since the last war would certainly accentuate this tendency, and although free education and other services of the "Welfare State" might be supposed to counteract this, they do not yet appear to have done so. Children's allowances certainly have no relation to reality. And is there any doubt that the increased pace of civilisation (so-called) takes its toll upon our nervous constitutions, in a reduction of nervous stamina (patience, etc.) that is necessary in the rearing of children.

Infant Mortality

The tables and graphs for the infant mortality rate are on pages 10 and 12. Here we have a much more encouraging picture—a picture that is reproduced in similar rates all over the country.

In this district the rate has fallen from 177.6 infant deaths (i.e. under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births) in 1909 to 23 in 1953, since when it has risen a little to 37 in the year under review. But—as I have mentioned in previous reports, and as is illustrated in the various graphs—the vital statistics in a population as small as in Willenhall are bound to show marked variations for actual small variations in total numbers.

This reduction of the infant mortality rate (both locally and nationally) is a result of many facets of the work of the Public Health Services, particularly to the great amount of infant welfare work undertaken in the past 30-40 years.

Nevertheless, *all* is not well in the control of infant mortality. For instance, the death rate during the first day after birth was only reduced by 1 unit (per 1,000 live births) between 1906 and 1935, and has not been markedly reduced since. Similarly, there has been little decline in rate during the first week after birth. The second week shows definite improvement, and the rates for the 3rd and 4th weeks have been more than halved since the first dicennium of the century. But the greatest reduction has taken place between the ages of 1 month and 1 year, where the rate has been reduced by about 70% or more.

The implication of these facts is that although new levels have been reached for the "Infant Mortality Rate" we have not yet been able to materially reduce the mortality from congenital causes—congenital debility, deformities, injuries at birth and prematurity, factors causing death during the first few weeks after birth. It may be noted that in 1955, 13 out of a total of 18 infant deaths occurred during the first 4 weeks after birth.

Death Rate

The rate in the districts since 1936 is shown in Table I, and in graph form on page 11, and also in graph form over fifty years on page 12.

Without any implication that Willenhall is a health resort, the rate over the past twenty years compares very favourably with that of 148 smaller towns (25-50,000 population) in the country. We are, of course, on the *edge* of the "Black Country."

It will be seen that nothing spectacular is *apparent* in this rate in this century, as yet. (It has remained—nationally—very close round the "12 per 1,000 line). But in the "breaking down" of this rate there is much that is truly spectacular, so much that it would be futile to attempt to indicate it in this Report. I would just

mention, for instance, that at the beginning of the fifty-year period some 65 out of every 100,000 children under 15 years of age died of diphtheria ; a disease which is now almost eliminated. It is in the childhood years that the death rate has been reduced enormously, but against this is the fact that the rate has altered little in the elderly age groups, and there are now far more elderly in the population, of whom heart diseases and cancer continue to take toll (50% of the deaths between 60-70 years). So the death rate appears to be a case of “swings and roundabouts.”

Slum Clearance

The year has witnessed the commencement of the slum clearance programme by the submission to the Minister of Housing and Local Government of the proposals of the Council for the five years 1956-1960. These are based on a Report to the Council by the Clerk and Chief Officials, the gist of which was to the effect that there are approximately 1,100 unfit houses to be demolished under Slum Clearance procedure.

As noted in my Report for last year, the rate at which Slum Clearance can be undertaken depends on the permitted building programme, and the proportion of such allocated to such purpose. These considerations (including other vital factors, such as the increase of work and its relation to staffing) were put forward in the Report, and it was agreed by the Council that on an estimated building programme of between 180-200 houses per annum for the next five years it would allocate 50% of such houses to rehousing for slum clearance purposes, thus enabling approximately 100 houses per annum to be demolished. This figure was also considered to be as much as the departments concerned could undertake without increase of staff.

It is interesting to compare the scope of this programme with that approved when “between wars” slum clearance was accelerated by the celebrated Circular 1331, issued by Sir Hilton Young in 1933, as a result of the 1930 Housing Act. In this effort the then Council approved a programme to demolish a mere 202 houses in five years. The Council found themselves able to expedite this programme and it was completed in 1936 (three years instead of five) and a further extension of it was undertaken by the demolition of another 158 houses—with a corresponding rehousing scheme.

The first question that arises to my mind is—has twenty-odd years seen such depreciation in property as to increase the total of unfit houses from 360 to 1,100? I think, undoubtedly, even allowing for the complete lack of maintenance during the war years, the difference is due to the increased accuracy of the survey and

inspections that has been made possible by an increase of Public Health Staff, who, under the guidance of your Chief Sanitary Inspector, have—as a result of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954—a more precise conception of what legally constitutes “unfitness” in property.

My second comparison concerns the respective programme “pace.” In both cases this must depend upon the possible rate of rehousing. In the previous scheme not only was the programme completed earlier than forecast, but the Council was able to build an additional 100 houses without subsidy.

Does this indicate that even if the then Council had our present programme they could have coped with it at a comparable pace, and could the pace set for the present scheme be increased? I think the answer to the first part of that question is “yes” and to the latter part “no.” The “background” to these two slum clearance efforts are so different. In the previous case, between the two wars, the country was just recovering from “the years of depression”; unemployment was still high; the building industry (helped by a succession of Housing Acts) had, by “the early thirties” developed its potential and building costs were low; the labour was available and waiting to be “signed on.” The scene today is vastly different—the country has reached the heights of full employment; inflation has taken place and building and labour costs are high; the requisite labour force for much expansion of the building industry just isn’t there—except potentially so, at a cost (I presume) of competitive wages with other industries.

Moreover, in “the thirties” effort almost the total emphasis on building was to rehouse for slum clearance. Rehousing for overcrowding (I refer particularly to cases of more than one family sharing a house, of which, in 1936, there were 400 in Willenhall) wasn’t accelerated until **after** the slum clearance scheme had got “well under way.” The present effort follows several years in which almost the whole of rehousing has been devoted to giving separate families a house of their own. (I think this order of emphasis has been right. Who wouldn’t prefer to live in slum property with a house to themselves, than in a palace with some “in-laws”!?) Also, 50% of the present house building is still to be devoted to this purpose. This also is right, as the overcrowding problem is far from settled. It was never solved between the wars, as it had hardly commenced to be tackled before the second war broke out.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area

Sewage Disposal. At the end of the year little progress had been made on the Joint Scheme with Bilston to provide extended Sewage Works. New demands on the existing Works continue to be made

by new housing. What play Gilbert would have made with this long-drawn-out situation ! Let us hope the play never becomes a tragedy.

Caravans. For most of the year the Wakes Ground, now owned by the Council, was occupied by a large colony of caravans (mostly owned by members of the Showmens Guild). In response to my Report on the situation I am pleased to state that the Council preferred to have this site cleared of caravans at the end of the winter 1955-56 instead of installing the necessary works that would have been entailed to render this ground into a properly constituted caravan site. The town centre would certainly not have been an aesthetically desirable situation for such.

Trade Refuse. That trade refuse should be allowed to accumulate until an "economic" load for removal is garnered, is no more sanitary or desirable than would be such a policy for the disposal of house refuse.

At the end of the year the Council's Works Committee had asked for a Special Report to be made on the preparation of a scheme for regular removal of trade refuse. At the time of writing, this Special Report had been submitted but awaited consideration.

Public Conveniences. Referring to my remarks in my last Annual Report, the Council's Architect, had at the end of the year, submitted plans on two such conveniences.

Once again, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, I express grateful thanks for the friendliness and support afforded me by all the Members of the Council and particularly, of course, by the Public Health Committee. And once again I pay tribute to the loyalty and help so ungrudgingly given by the staff of my Department.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

R. C. GUBBINS,

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A.

GENERAL STATISTICS OF THE AREA

Area (in acres)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,834
Population :							
(a) 1951 Census	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,695
(b) Registrar-General's Estimate for mid-year 1955							31,100
Population density per acre	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.97
Rateable Value of district at 1/6/55				.....	.....	.....	£151,555
General Rate (1955-1956)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.0d.

No. of houses on Rate Book at 1st June, 1955 :

Houses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,509
Houses and Shops	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	350
Licensed Premises	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85
Houses and Business Premises	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55
					TOTAL	8,998

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1955

(Figures in brackets indicate 1954 statistics)

		Births		
Live Births		Total	Males	Females
Legitimate	.....	470	239	231
Illegitimate	.....	11	5	6
		481	244	237
	TOTAL			

Birth Rate per 1,000 population :	15.46
Comparability factor for births :	0.94
Corrected BIRTH RATE :	14.5 (14.37)

Still Births		<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Legitimate	.....	8	5	3
Illegitimate	.....	—	—	—
		—	—	—
TOTAL		8	5	3
		—	—	—

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total births : 16.6 (29.5)

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 population : 0.25

Deaths

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Deaths (all causes)	307	160	147
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population :	9.87		
Comparability factor for deaths :	1.34		
Corrected DEATH RATE :	13.2 (12.59)		
Maternal Deaths :	Nil.		
MATERNAL DEATH RATE :	Nil. (Nil).		

Infant Deaths under one year of age

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Legitimate	18	12	6
Illegitimate	—	—	—
	—	—	—
TOTAL	18	12	6
	—	—	—

Infant Mortality Rate

Death Rate of infants under one year of age
per 1,000 live births 37.4 (33.7)

Infant Deaths under 4 weeks of age

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Legitimate	13	10	3
Illegitimate	—	—	—
	—	—	—
TOTAL	13	10	3
	—	—	—

Neo-Natal Mortality Rate

Deaths of infants under four weeks of age
per 1,000 live births 27.02 (25.3)

Table I.

**BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES, AND INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES
DURING THE PAST 20 YEARS**

	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Birth Rate (per 1,000 pop.)	22.5	19.5	19.9	22.2	19.1	19.5	20.0	20.9	22.9	20.9
Death Rate (per 1,000 pop.)	13.2	14.8	11.4	12.0	12.4	11.0	9.4	10.9	11.0	11.5
Infantile Death Rate (per 1,000 live births)	84.0	79.0	64.0	49.0	65.0	40.0	42.0	39.0	63.8	54.0

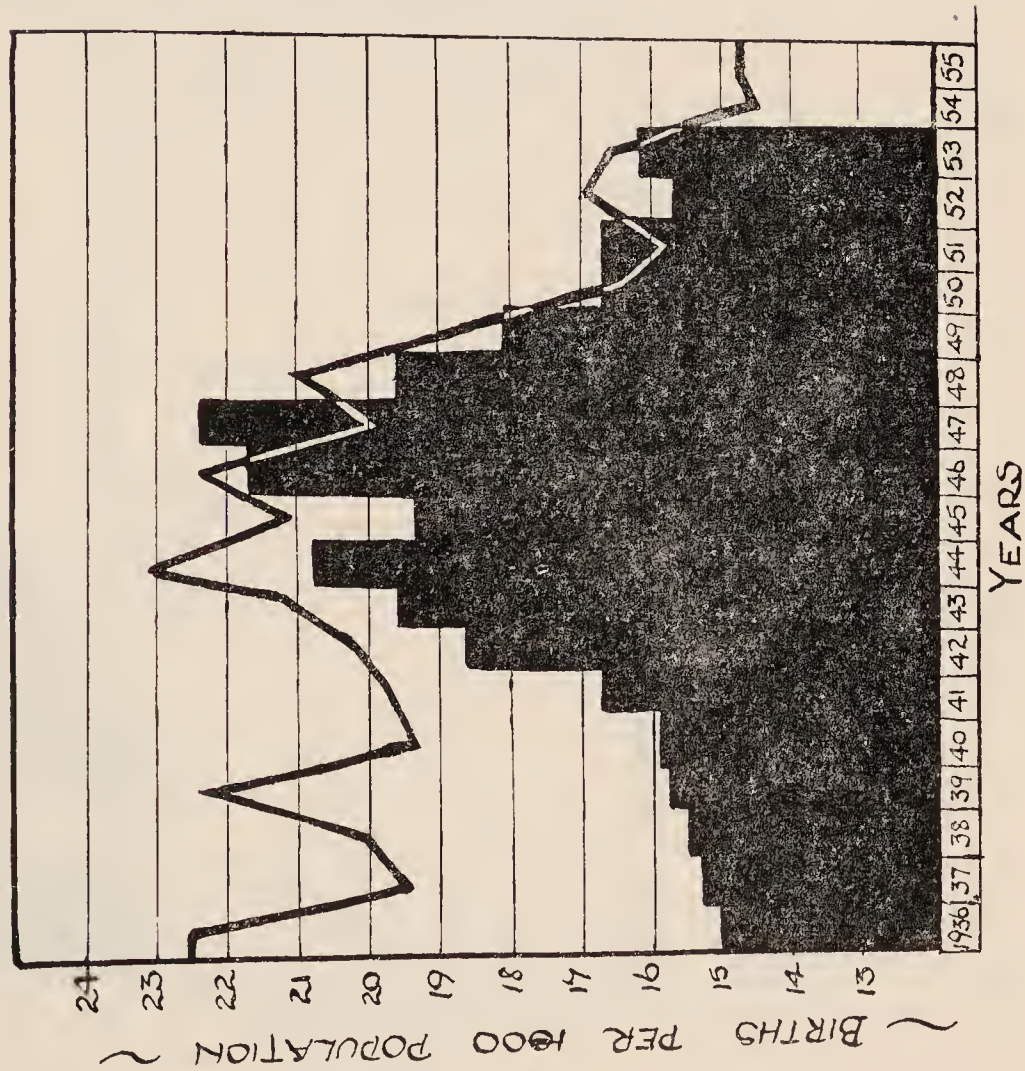
	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Birth Rate (per 1,000 pop.)	22.1	19.71	20.8	18.5	15.9	15.42	16.4	16.3	14.37	14.5
Death Rate (per 1,000 pop.)	10.9	10.1	9.4	12.0	12.97	14.61	12.9	10.6	12.6	13.2
Infantile Death Rate (per 1,000 live births)	64.2	47.5	44.0	47.4	49.9	41.1	32.8	23.1	33.7	37.4

GRAPH I.

Birth Rate for the past 20 years

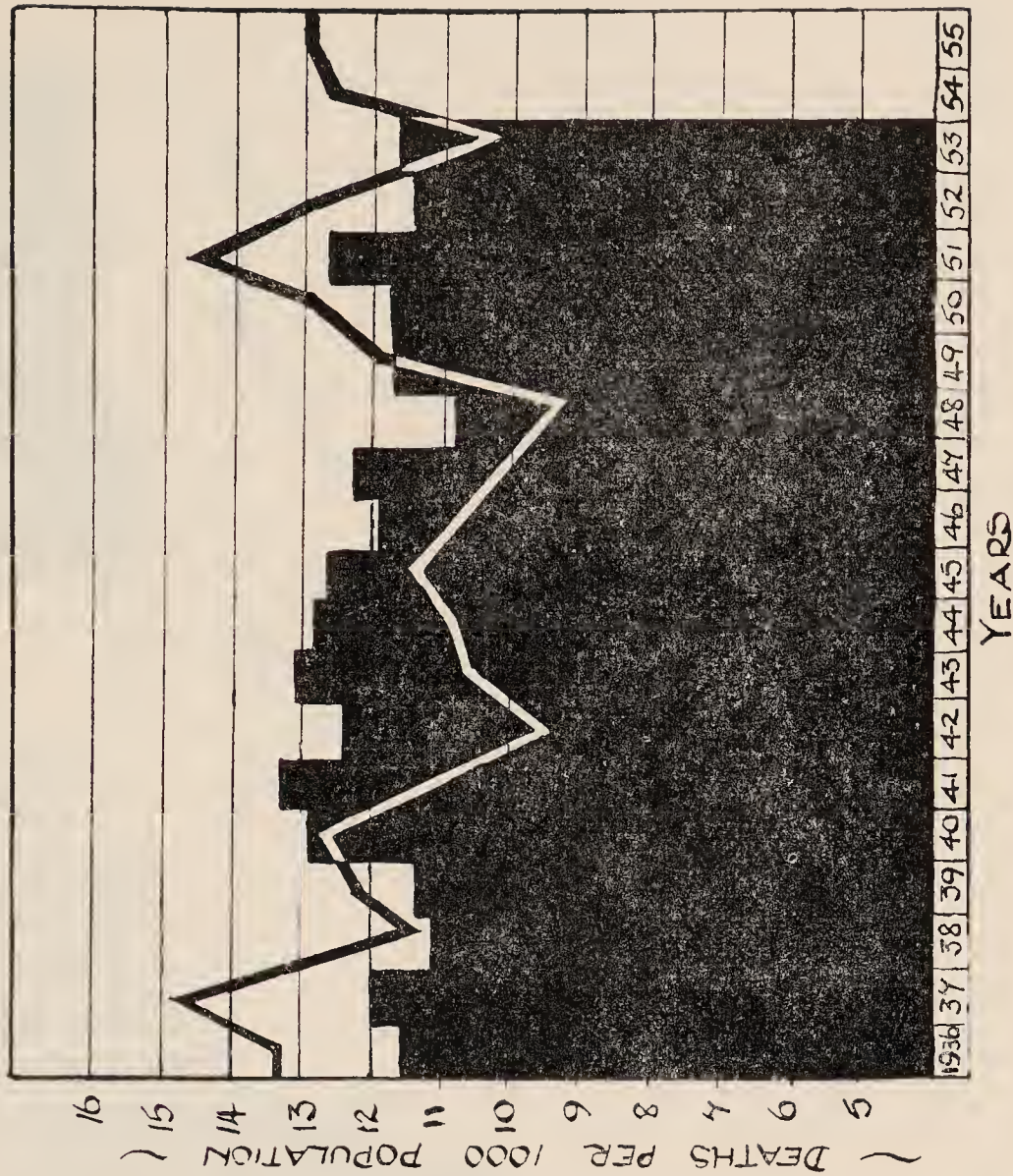
Black Line : Rate for Willenhall.

Black Column : Aggregate of rate for 148 "smaller towns" (25-50,000 population)



GRAPH II.

Death Rate for the past 20 years

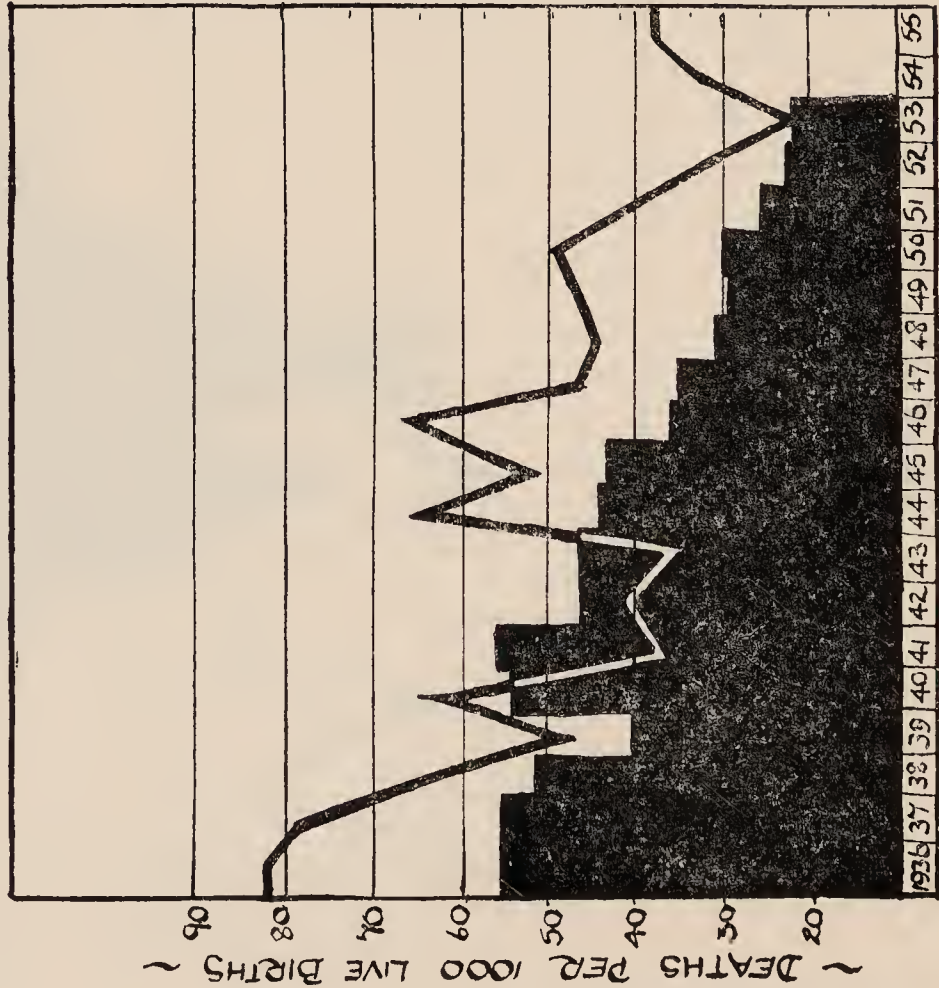


GRAPH III.

Infant Mortality (under 1 year of age)
for past 20 years

Black Line : Rate for Willenhall

Black Column : Aggregate of rate for 148 "smaller towns"
(25-50,000 population)

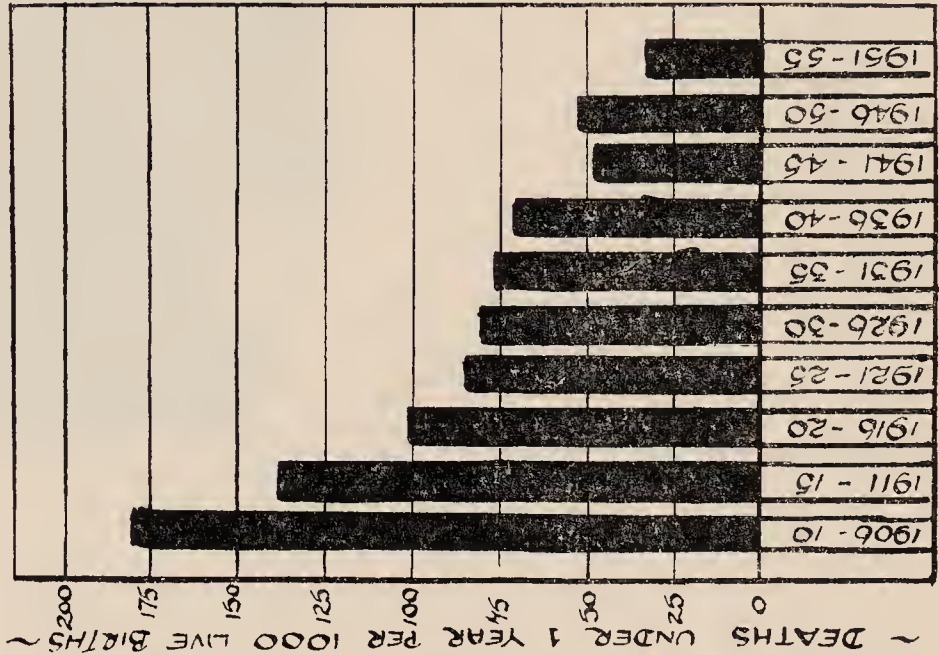


GRAPH IV.

Infant Mortality Rate

1906-1955

(in five-yearly periods)



GRAPH V.

Birth and Death Rates

1906-1955

(in five-yearly periods)

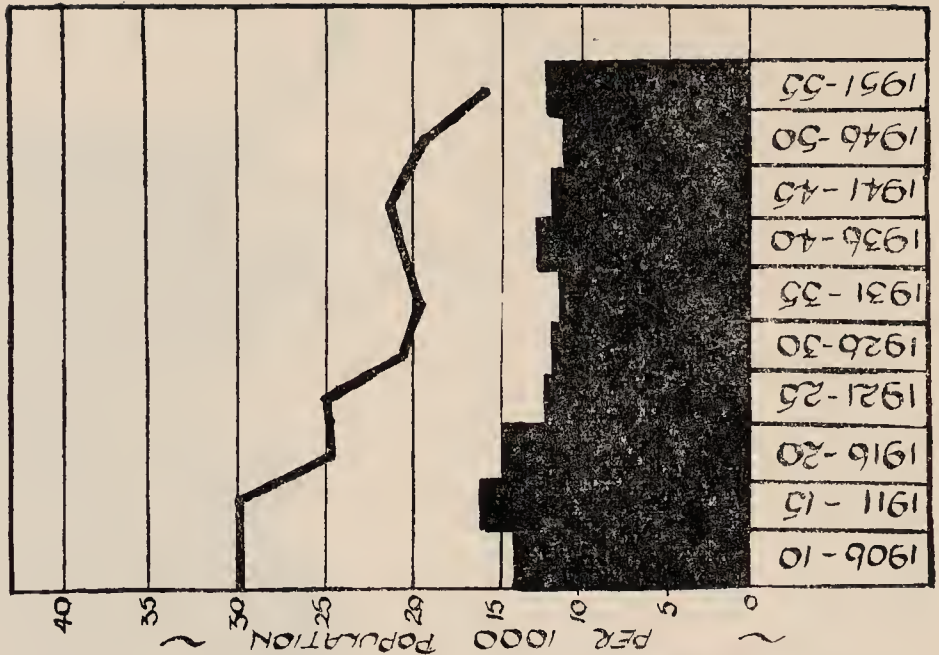


Table II.
BIRTH AND DEATH RATES THROUGH FIVE-YEARLY PERIODS OVER FIFTY YEARS

	1906— 1910	1911— 1915	1916— 1920	1921— 1925	1926— 1930	1931— 1935	1936— 1940	1941— 1945	1946— 1950	1951— 1955
Birth Rate	29.7	29.6	24.3	24.8	20.5	19.8	20.6	20.8	19.4	15.4
Death Rate	14.1	15.4	14.5	12.7	12.1	11.6	12.8	10.8	11.1	12.8
Infant Mortality Rate	148.1 (177.6 in 1909)	146.7	100.6	89.2	82.0	75.8	68.2	47.8	50.6	33.6

NOTES ON VITAL STATISTICS

Population

The population of Willenhall as estimated by the Registrar-General was 31,100 ; an increase of 100 compared with the mid-year estimate of 31,000 for 1954. The excess of births over deaths for 1955 was 174.

Births

During 1955 there were 481 live births. Of these, there were 11 illegitimate births, comprising 2.2% of the total births, compared with 2.5% in 1954.

The birth rate per 1,000 population rose slightly from 15.29 in 1954 to 15.46 in 1955. The comparability factor for births is 0.94, this gives a corrected or standardised birth rate of 14.5 which is comparable with a rate of 15.0 for England and Wales, and with 14.37 in 1954.

There were 8 still births in 1955, a percentage of 1.6 of the total births compared with 2.9 in 1954. The still birth rate expressed per 1,000 total births was 16.6 compared with 29.5 in 1954, and calculated per 1,000 of the population was 0.25. The rate for England and Wales per 1,000 total (live and still) births was 23.1. As a large proportion of still births are the result of the accidents and complications of labour, it is hoped that this year's reduction will be maintained.

Deaths

There were 307 deaths in 1955. The death rate was 9.87 per 1,000 population, compared with rates of 9.4 and 8.4 for 1954 and 1953 respectively. Applying the comparability factor of 1.34 for deaths to this crude death rate, a standardised or corrected death rate of 13.2 is obtained, which compares with a rate of 11.7 for England and Wales, and 12.59 for 1954.

Deaths from certain causes

The last column of the following table shows the number of deaths from certain causes during the year and a comparison is made with corresponding figures for the previous three years :—

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Cardio-Vascular Diseases	87	67	90	102
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System	35	34	34	35
Cancer	52	44	52	56
Bronchitis	20	26	30	18
Pneumonia	24	9	12	13
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	8	9	4	1

Principal Causes of Death

The principal causes of death during 1955 were diseases of the heart and bloodvessels (including vascular lesions of the nervous system) cancer and bronchitis.

Diseases of the Heart and Bloodvessels

Diseases of the heart and bloodvessels together accounted for 137 deaths, 44.6% of the total deaths compared with 42.4% of the total deaths in 1954.

Cancer

Cancer caused 56 deaths compared with 52 in the preceding year. In the ten-year period 1946-1955 deaths from cancer averaged 47 annually. Of these 56 cancer deaths, 7 were due to cancer of the stomach, 13 to cancer of the lung and bronchus (compared with 10 in 1954 and 11 in 1953) 4 to cancer of the breast, 2 to cancer of the uterus and 30 to cancer of other sites, the total being approximately 18.2% of the total deaths.

Tuberculosis

Tuberculosis caused 1 death only during the year, this being due to the pulmonary form of the disease. This is a reduction from the deaths in 1954 which numbered 4.

Deaths from Violent Causes

There were 13 deaths from violent causes, 2 of which were due to motor vehicle accidents, 6 to other accidents, and 5 were due to suicide. This is a decrease from last year's total of 21.

Age at Death

Of the total deaths recorded, 170 or 55% occurred in persons aged 64 years and over, compared with 60% for 1954.

Infant Mortality

There were 18 deaths of infants under one year, of which 12 were male and 6 female. There were no illegitimate deaths. The infant mortality rate for the year was 37.4 compared with a rate of 33.7 in 1954 and 23.1 in 1953. This rate of 37.4 for 1955 compares with a rate of 24.9 for England and Wales.

Of these 18 deaths occurring under one year, 13 did not survive beyond the first month of life, the neo-natal mortality rate being 27.02 compared with 25.3 for the year 1954. This rate of 27.02 for 1955 compares with a rate of 17.3 for England and Wales.

Reference to Table VI on page 41 shows the causes of infant deaths at different age periods under one year. The commonest causes of infant deaths were prematurity, hydrocephalus and pneumonia.

Maternal Mortality

There were, again, no maternal deaths in 1955.

SECTION B.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND OTHER DISEASES

There were 402 notifications of infectious disease other than tuberculosis during the year, the general incidence being much higher than that of the previous year, when notifications numbered 107.

The high increase was mostly due, as forecast in my last Report, to measles notifications, which numbered 355 as compared with last year's notifications of 21. There was a slight fall in the pneumonia notifications from 28 last year to 22 this year. Scarlet fever notifications numbered 11, with 35 in 1954 ; there was also a decrease in the whooping cough notifications from 15 last year to 7 this year.

Other notifications included 1 case of non-paralytic poliomyelitis, 1 case of dysentery, 1 case of meningococcal meningitis, 3 cases of food poisoning and 1 puerperal pyrexia.

There were no cases of confirmed diphtheria and no notifications of enteric fever.

Influenza

There was one death during the year from this cause, the death rate being 0.03 per 1,000 population, compared with 0.04 for England and Wales.

Tuberculosis

At the end of 1955 the number of cases of tuberculosis on the register was as follows :—

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	237	170	407
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	32	37	69

During the year 15 names were removed from the register for the following reasons :—

Diagnosis not confirmed	.....	.....	.....	1
Recovered	.....	.....	.....	11
Died	.....	.....	.....	1
Left district.....	.....	.....	.....	2

There were 27 new cases of tuberculosis in 1955 compared with 37 in 1954. Of these 27 cases notified this year, 1 was a non-pulmonary case.

In the ten-year period 1946-1955 notifications of tuberculosis averaged 38.9 annually.

There was one death only from this cause, giving a death rate per 1,000 population of 0.03 compared with a rate of 0.15 for England and Wales.

The Table on page 43 will manifest the gratifying decline in both the prevalence and mortality from this disease locally in the past 40-odd years.

Tuberculosis and Housing

My remarks in last years' Annual Report continue to apply.

SECTION C.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Local "Health Authority" Services

These are provided by the Staffordshire County Council and comprise the following :—

1. Care of Mothers and Young Children.
2. Midwifery.
3. Health Visiting.
4. Home Nursing.
5. Vaccination and Immunisation.
6. Ambulance Services.
7. Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care.
8. Domestic Help.
9. Mental Health.

For the purpose of administering the above services, the County is divided into nine "areas" with an Area Medical Officer advising each Area Committee. Willenhall is a constituent authority of No. 9 Area, which also includes the Boroughs of Bilston and Wednesbury and the Urban Districts of Darlaston and Wednesfield, and has a total population of approximately 143,900. This local Authority has three representatives on the Area Committee.

The local provisions of the above enumerated services are as follows :—

1. Care of Mothers and Young Children

Ante-Natal Clinics. There are two sessions per week, held at the Willenhall Clinic, Nurses Home, Walsall Street, Willenhall, on Tuesday and Friday afternoons.

Infant Welfare Clinics. These are held at the Willenhall Clinic, Walsall Street, on Wednesday afternoons. Also at Short Heath Clinic on Friday afternoons and at Portobello Clinic on the first and third Thursday afternoon of each month.

Clinics for School Children. Minor ailment clinics are held at Willenhall Clinic, Walsall Street, on Monday and Friday mornings. A doctor attends on Mondays. Such clinics are also held at Short Heath on Friday mornings, a doctor attending alternate weeks. An Eye Clinic is held at the Willenhall Clinic on Thursday mornings.

Day Nurseries. There is one Day Nursery in the district at Memorial Park, fifty places.

2. Midwifery

At 31st December, 1955, there were five domiciliary midwives employed by the Staffordshire County Council practising in the district. Hospital accommodation is arranged by either the General Practitioners or the Medical Officer attending the Ante-Natal Clinics—on medical grounds ; or by the local Health Visitors—on sociological grounds.

3. Health Visiting

There are four Health Visitors working in the district. These ladies also attend the various "County" clinics. They can usually be contacted at the Clinic, Walsall Street, during the day.

4. Home Nursing

There are four District Nurses operating in the district, the functions of the Willenhall District Nursing Association in respect of home nursing having been taken over by the County Council since 1948.

5. Vaccination and Immunisation

Vaccination is usually carried out by the Local General Practitioners. Immunisation against diphtheria and whooping cough is performed at the Infant Welfare Clinics each week, mostly on children between the ages of three to twelve months old. Immunisation of school children against diphtheria (the large majority of whom have already been immunised) is carried out at special school sessions, at fairly regular intervals by County Council medical officers. Reinforcing doses are given at the ages of five and ten years at the Infant Welfare Centres or at the schools.

6. Ambulance Services

Included in the "area" Ambulance Service is an Ambulance Sub-Station in Clemson Street, Willenhall, where a service is provided by three vehicles with a personnel of five men and a Station Officer. This Sub-Station is open from 7.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m., Monday to Friday inclusive and 8 a.m. to 1 p.m., Saturdays. The telephone number is Willenhall 1061. At other times enquiries should be made at the main Ambulance Station, Richards Street, Darlaston, telephone number Jamesbridge 2591/2, where a 24-hour service is available.

7. Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care

Apart from work performed on behalf of the Anti-Tuberculosis Clinic, Bell Street, Wolverhampton, by the Local Health Visitors, Care and After-Care is undertaken by a Social Worker and an Area Welfare Officer, both centred on Wolverhampton. The former attends to such matters as the provision of convalescent home treatment, extra nourishment, clothing, financial help, etc., whilst the latter official is more directly concerned in the care of the aged and infirm, and also works in co-operation with Voluntary Agencies for the care of the Blind, Deaf and Dumb, for whom there are training facilities and workshops, etc., at Wolverhampton and Walsall. Hostels for the aged are provided by the County Council at Lichfield and Cannock.

8. Domestic Help

A Home Help Service is available and administered by the Area Medical Officer, 20, Hydes Road, Wednesbury, telephone number Wednesbury 0961/2. The service is available for cases of illness,

confinement, expectant mothers, mentally defective and aged persons. The number of Home Helps in the "area" at 31st December, 1955, was fifty-seven, of whom sixteen were resident in Willenhall.

9. Mental Health

The Area Health Committee maintains a Special Training Centre at Bilston which is available to Willenhall children who are considered ineducable at school.

Other Health Services are as follows :—

Laboratory Facilities

Bacteriological examinations required by General Practitioners and by the Public Health Department are carried out at the Public Health Laboratory, Martin Street, Stafford. Chemical examinations—food, water, etc.—are undertaken by the County Analyst, County Buildings, Stafford.

Hospitals

There are no hospitals within the Urban District, but the following is a list of hospitals available to the inhabitants, which, with the exception of the Kingswinford Isolation Hospital, are situated within a distance of three miles from the Urban District :—

Infectious Diseases	.....	Moxley Isolation Hospital Wednesbury. (including smallpox). Kingswinford Isolation Hospital.
General	.....	Royal Hospital, Wolverhampton. New Cross Hospital, Wolverhampton. General Hospital, Walsall. Manor Hospital, Walsall. Eye Infirmary, Wolverhampton.
Maternity	.....	Manor Hospital, Walsall. New Cross Hospital, Wolverhampton. Women's Hospital, Wolverhampton.

Accident Prevention

Publicity for the prevention of accidents in the home continues as in previous years by the display of posters in the clinics and elsewhere.

SECTION D.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

During the year no action was taken under Section 47 of the above Act.

SECTION E.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT

Water Supply

The Wolverhampton Corporation Water Undertaking supplies water to the area, which has been satisfactory in quantity and quality.

Chemical and bacteriological examination of samples of water from sources of distribution to the area and from houses in the district have given satisfactory results.

Summary of Results of Bacteriological Examinations

Presumptive Coli-Aerogenes per 100 ml.

Total Number of Samples taken	0	1—2	3—10	Over 10
869	860	6	2	1

All samples of drinking water taken by this department from houses in the town have shown B. Coli absent from 100 ml.

Chemical Analysis

Chemical analysis of the water from various sources was satisfactory.

The result of a chemical analysis of the water in supply is as follows :—

Sample taken 30th March, 1955

pH Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.4
					<i>Parts per 100,000</i>
Total Solid Matter Dried at 212°F	.....	.....	.....	.....	36.0
Free and Saline Ammonia	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil.
Albuminoid	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.0008
Nitric Nitrogen	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.35
Chlorine present as Chloride	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.40
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.008
Appearance	.....	.....	.....	.....	Clear
Metallic Contamination	.....	.....	.....	.....	None
Total Hardness	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
Permanent Hardness	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
Temporary Hardness	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
This water is chemically of satisfactory quality.					

Figures are not available giving the proportion of dwelling houses supplied direct from the mains, as apart from those supplied by standpipes.

Swimming Baths

The Public Swimming Baths were closed on 22nd August, 1955, owing to the roof being in a dangerous condition. They were not opened again until after the swimming season.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

The only work of note which has been carried out during 1955 was the culverting of the brookcourse in Clarkes Lane.

Health in Factories

The return made on Form 572 in respect of Part I and VIII of the Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948 is reproduced at the back of this report.

SECTION F.

HOUSING

The Housing Manager has kindly provided the following information :—

Number of houses built and completed by the Local Authority during the year	123
Number of houses completed by private persons	62
Number of houses completed under postwar housing programme by the end of 1955. (This figure includes 150 temporary bungalows and 184 one-bedroom flats)	1,384
Total number of Council houses in district by the end of 1955. (This figure includes 150 temporary bungalows and 184 one-bedroom flats)	3,421
Number of families rehoused because of overcrowding	72
Number of families rehoused because of tuberculosis	6
Number of families rehoused from houses on which a demolition order was operative (demolition Orders 29, to be demolished 7)	36
Number of families rehoused from Clearance Areas	9

The Council's points scheme for the allocation of houses makes allowance for the consideration of medical conditions in awarding points, and in this connection close co-operation was maintained with the Housing Manager. If applicant or member of his family was suffering from tuberculosis, and housing conditions were unsatisfactory, priority in re-housing was given. Each case was considered separately, on its merits.

SECTION G.

Inspection and Supervision of Foods

Details of the work done during the year in connection with Meat and Other Foods is given in the report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Food Poisoning

There were 3 notifications of food poisoning during the year, which were all confirmed.

(a)	Total number of outbreaks	.....	.....	.....	3
(b)	Number of Cases	.....	.....	.....	3
(c)	Number of Deaths	.....	.....	.....	Nil.
(d)	Organisms or other agents responsible with number of outbreaks attributable to each				Not known
(e)	Foods involved, with number of outbreaks associated with each food	.....	.....		Not known

Notifications from General Practitioners still continue to arrive too late for effective action by this Department.

REPORT OF THE SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
WALSALL STREET,
WILLENHALL,
STAFFS.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
WILLENHALL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Mr. Chairman and Members,

During the year, the Ministry of Housing and Local Government indicated to local authorities the intention of the Government to recommence slum clearance. The Council for its part has been doing slum clearance since 1949, from that date it has allocated a quarter of the houses which have been built for the purpose of re-housing occupiers from unfit houses. Although this has helped the removal of some three hundred houses, the task still remaining is a formidable one. The Council submitted a programme which involves the demolition of five hundred houses in five years. This figure will, of course, remove the worst houses but will not nearly complete the eradication of unfit houses. To successfully complete re-housing of the occupiers will involve many factors having a bearing on the subject.

Many of the unfit houses are on land required for industry and with increasing demands upon land for industrial development as well as the intention by the Council to erect houses for applicants on the Points List, together with land required for private developers, it is obvious that the later stages of slum clearance could be difficult of attainment. The erection of buildings having a greater density to the acre or the revision of boundaries could, of course, have a material effect upon this problem.

General duties were maintained over the whole area—these included water sampling of the public supply and supplies from the Public Baths ; sanitation of buildings and supervision of drainage work ; obtaining monthly samples in connection with air pollution as well as making observations of offending chimneys. The reduction of pollution shown by the gauge in the Market Place was again maintained. It has been possible, with the maintenance of a full establishment, to carry out 100% meat inspection.

Further progress has been made with the improvement of food premises. The Food Hygiene Regulations were issued towards the end of the year but do not come into operation until 1st January, 1956. These Regulations specify in some detail conditions which must be fulfilled by persons engaged in the preparation, storage or sale of food.

As will be seen in the Report, the improvement in the hygienic standard of Ice-cream has continued since the inception of the Ice-cream Heat Treatment Regulations, 1947.

In presenting this Report I sincerely record the assistance I have received from the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee, the Clerk of the Council and members of other Departments as well as the Medical Officer of Health, Inspectorial and clerical staff of the Health Department.

I am, Mr. Chairman and Members,

Your obedient Servant,

H. E. T. LOWBRIDGE,

Senior Sanitary Inspector.

HOUSING

During the year the Council formulated its proposals to deal with slum clearance as requested by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. In the programme approved by the Council it is hoped to deal with 500 houses by demolition during the next five years. It is estimated that there are approximately 1,100 unfit houses in all in the district. At the conclusion of the five year programme, many of the worst houses will have been removed. The problem of the unfit house will be eased but not solved at the end of that period. Unlike many districts, particularly those of recent development, Willenhall has carried out slum clearance since 1948. During the period 1948-1954 some 300 houses have been demolished by individual unfit house provisions or by Clearance Orders under the Housing Act, 1936.

During the year re-housing of tenants took place from 38 houses upon which demolition orders or clearance orders were operative.

Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954—Disrepair Certificates

Under the provisions of this Act the Council must, in an appropriate case, (on the tenant's application) issue a Certificate of Disrepair in respect of a house. When this is granted the tenant

will be able to withhold any repairs increase in the rent to which the landlord would be entitled under Part II of the Act until the Certificate has been revoked by the Local Authority on application by the landlord. Applications received and dealt with up to the end of the year were as follows :—

Applications from tenants for Certificates of Disrepair	11
Applications granted	11
Applications from landlords for Revocation of Certificates	9
Applications for Revocation granted	8

Improvement Grants

During the year 7 applications were received. Five of these applications were granted, two being refused.

It is obvious that this insignificant number of applications, together with the small number of applications received for disrepair certificates, as reported in the previous paragraph, will do little towards remedying substantial defects in houses which should be still capable of many years existence. One has in mind the terrace type of property erected 40-50 years ago and now let very often at meagre rents which make it uneconomic for owners to carry out repairs of the nature called for in view of the ever increasing cost of repairs.

Intimations and Abatement Notices served

During the year 347 Intimations were served for defects listed in Table XII. It was necessary to serve 76 Abatement Notices following non-compliance with Intimations.

Disinfection and Disinfestation

The Thresh Steam Disinfector situated at the Sewage Works was in use on 29 days during the year to steam disinfest bedding, in conjunction with the treatment of furniture by Hydrogen Cyanide before the removal of 83 families to Council houses.

The treatment of furniture and effects with H.C.N. is carried out by a private company, whilst the bedding from the house from which the furniture is removed is steam disinfested. The operation of the disinfection and disinfestation service, as well as the Rodent Service and the spraying of houses and other premises for vermin, is carried out by two workmen attached to the Department.

As reported a year ago, there is an increasing number of requests for advice and assistance from residents to destroy wood-worm in houses ; because of the extent of the problem it is often not possible to treat the infestation by the Department's workmen. During the year 50 private and 87 Council houses were treated by the Department with insecticide to destroy vermin including fleas, bugs, cockroaches, ants, mites, etc. The corresponding number of premises treated during the previous year were 43 private houses and 47 Council houses.

Tents, Vans, Sheds and Similar Structures

The trouble experienced in previous years with nomads again shows a decrease, caused primarily by preventing access of vans to the site formerly used at Darlaston Lane. A number of vans have, however, from time to time been present on land in Noose Lane.

Frequent enquiries continue to be made by persons who wish to install a trailer type caravan in the district.

It is regretted that, because of the absence of a properly controlled site, approval cannot be given. The Health Committee is sympathetic to applicants who are married sons or daughters of the occupier of the house upon whose land it is proposed to station a caravan for limited periods.

The nearest controlled site upon which space may be available for the siting of trailer caravans is some four or five miles away.

FOOD PREMISES

Slaughterhouses and Slaughtering

The policy of moderate concentration of slaughtering initiated by the Government in 1954, was continued during the year under review.

Some of the meat consumed in the district is slaughtered on premises outside the Urban District ; also, a quantity of meat slaughtered in premises in Willenhall is sold in outside districts.

From the knowledge of slaughtering facilities which are available in this and surrounding districts, it appears that the arrangements are adequate to meet all demands.

The slaughterhouses for which licences are granted are as follows :—

3, Fletchers Lane
134, Bloxwich Road South
5, High Road
17, Market Place
19, Market Place
77, High Street, Portobello
Pool Hayes Farm—Horse slaughterhouse
Pool Hayes Farm—Knacker's yard.

In the case of 17 and 19, Market Place the slaughterhouses are for pig slaughtering only. At both these premises no slaughtering has taken place during the year. The slaughterhouse at No. 77, High Street, Portobello, is situated in an area subject to a confirmed Compulsory Purchase Order, the licence is issued for periods of six months, thus enabling it to be used until the land upon which it stands is required for re-development.

Separate premises serving as a knacker's yard and a horse slaughterhouse at Pool Hayes Farm have been used for many years. The knacker's yard was discontinued during the year. At the horse slaughterhouse, slaughtering continued at the end of the year although there were indications that it was likely to cease.

Meat Inspection

During the year 1,330 visits were made to slaughterhouses for the purpose of meat inspection. Overtime has had to be worked, caused by the late time of commencement of slaughtering. The number of animals slaughtered was :—

672 Cattle excluding cows
45 Cows
65 Calves
4,465 Sheep
2,055 Pigs
85 Horses

The quantity of meat surrendered at the slaughterhouses as being unfit for human consumption was :—

1 ton 19 cwts. 2 qrs. 25½ lbs.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933

This Act, as amended by the Slaughter of Animals (Pigs) Act, 1953, and the Slaughter of Animals (Amendment) Act, 1954, requires persons slaughtering animals to hold a licence expiring

yearly. The licences are now required to specify the kinds of animals which may be slaughtered or stunned and the types of instruments which may be used for the purpose. The Slaughter of Animals (Pigs) Act, 1953, requires pigs exceeding twelve weeks in age to be slaughtered by humane methods wherever they may be slaughtered.

There are 30 slaughtermen now licensed.

Inspection of other foods

285 visits were made to food shops and stores for the purpose of examining food ; 2,273 tins of food were condemned as unfit for human consumption having a total weight of 18 cwts. 2 qrs. 24 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

Other foods examined and subsequently condemned were cheese, chickens, bacon, cake, cereals, pickles, lard, etc. The weight of these foods condemned totalled 2 cwts. 2 qrs. 23 lbs.

Types of food Premises

The number and the nature of the food premises in the district is summarised as follows :—

34 Butchers
186 Grocers
26 Greengrocers
3 Greengrocers and wet fish
4 Cafes and Confectioners
5 Cafes and General Shops
10 Confectioners
22 Fried fish Shops
85 Licensed premises
25 Works canteens
3 School canteens

There were 1,115 inspections made of the above in an effort to raise standards of hygiene in respect of buildings, equipment and methods of handling.

Milk

The following licences for the sale of designated milk were issued during the year :—

<i>Dealers' Licences</i>	<i>Supplementary Licences</i>
123 Sterilised	9 Tuberculin Tested
24 Pasteurised	9 Sterilised
4 T.T. Accredited	9 Pasteurised
9 Tuberculin Tested	

Ice-cream

There has been continued improvement in the hygienic standard of Ice-cream since the passing of the Ice-cream Heat Treatment Regulations as the following table indicates :—

		<i>Grade</i>				
		1	2	3	4	
1948—	No. of samples taken—	85	27	11	19	28
1949—	„	128	67	29	17	15
1950—	„	190	116	38	21	15
1951—	„	89	48	27	5	9
1952—	„	91	49	32	6	4
1953—	„	86	61	22	2	1
1954—	„	78	74	2	1	1
1955—	„	49	46	2	0	1

Provisional gradings				Time taken to reduce Methylene Blue Test
1	.....	.....	.....	4 hours or more
2	.....	.....	.....	2½-4 hours
3	.....	.....	.....	½-2 hours
4	.....	.....	.....	0 hours

Grades 1 and 2 are considered satisfactory and Grades 3 and 4 unsatisfactory.

Registration of Hawkers

The provisions of the Willenhall U.D.C. Act, 1939, require the registration of any persons carrying on the trade of hawker and also require the registration of premises where the trade is carried on.

During the year 1 hawker was registered. The present number of hawkers registered in the district is 21.

Licensed Premises

The work which was commenced the previous year on improvement of hygienic conditions in Licensed Premises, was continued.

55 swabs were taken from drinking vessels, 13 of these did not reach a satisfactory standard.

The swabs are taken according to a standard method and are subjected to two tests at the laboratory. The object of the first test, the plate count, is to ascertain the number of bacteriological colonies present per utensil. The second examination is for the presence of bacillus coliform.

The suggested bacteriological standard is that the plate count should be less than 100 colonies per utensil, and the presumptive coliform test negative.

In the samples submitted, the details of the unsatisfactory ones were as follows :—

<i>Type of vessel</i>	<i>Count per Utensil swab</i>	<i>Presence or absence of B.Coli.</i>
1 pint glass	1,200 col.	Present (Faecal type)
1 „	800 „	Present (Faecal type)
$\frac{1}{2}$ „	20,000 „	Present (Faecal type)
$\frac{1}{2}$ „	10,000,000 „	Present (Non-faecal type)
1 „	120 „	Present (Faecal type)
$\frac{1}{2}$ „	890 „	Present (Faecal type)
1 „	3,300 „	Present (Faecal type)
$\frac{1}{2}$ „	5,600 „	Present (Faecal type)
$\frac{1}{2}$ „	2,250 „	Present (Non-faecal type)
$\frac{1}{2}$ „	12,000 „	Present (Faecal type)
1 „	9,600 „	Present (Faecal type)
$\frac{1}{2}$ „	650 „	Present (Non-faecal type)
1 „	1,500 „	Present (Non-faecal type)

In all cases of unsatisfactory samples, the washing arrangements are investigated and repeat samples are taken until satisfactory results are obtained.

Notices requiring considerable improvements were served in respect of the following :—

<i>Premises</i>	<i>Nature of alterations* and improvements</i>
1.	Sufficient and suitable hot water supply to bar.
2.	Improved W.C. accommodation.
3.	Improved W.C. accommodation.
4.	Sufficient and suitable hot water supply and new sink to bar.
5.	To demolish 2 bars and reconstruct causing them to have improved facilities. To improve washing facilities in third bar. To improve kitchen and food preparation premises and re-decorate throughout.
6.	Improve living accommodation and cellar.
7.	To gut the licensed and living accommodation and re-construct giving improved and enlarged facilities. To re-construct W.C. accommodation and improve cellars.
8.	To re-decorate premises.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

During the year 39 waste water closets were abolished. Although the possibility of making a payment towards the cost of conversion has been discussed, no decision has yet been made to make a contribution. The cost of conversion thus falls upon the owner who invariably increases the rent of the house to cover the cost.

The following table shows the progress made in the abolition of this type of closet :—

1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
39	43	76	101	92	59	67	17	39

Public Sanitary Conveniences

Although consideration is being given to the provision of further public sanitary conveniences, the only ones in existence at present consist of accommodation in the form of urinals at Cheapside and Walsall Road, and conveniences for the use of both sexes at the corner of Walsall Street and Bilston Street.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

During the year 7 smoke observations were made. In 3 instances the period of black smoke exceeded the two minutes permitted by the Bye-laws.

In these cases the attention of the management was drawn to the excessive emissions. In the three instances the process concerned was that of annealing. This process is one regarded as exempted under Section 109(1) of the Public Health Act, 1936.

By reason of the nature of the work and the design of the furnaces which burn coal, elimination of smoke is extremely difficult. In one instance the management placed an order for oil-fired plant in place of the coal furnace. The other two are considering a similar course. In the meantime such steps as can be, are being taken with regard to the stoking to minimise the nuisance.

The number of observations taken does not, of course, indicate that action taken in the sphere of air pollution has been limited to these observations. The conversion from coal-firing of boilers to oil-firing has continued at one of the largest works in the district, as well as the installation of automatic stoking to coal-fired furnaces in place of the oft-times uncertain effects of hand-firing.

Whilst the report upon the industrial aspect is one of steady progress as has been the case in previous years, the domestic sphere shows little change. Although air pollution is a national evil of the first magnitude, the blame is shared almost equally by industrial and domestic consumers. During the year the Council gave consideration to the making of a smokeless housing estate at New Invention. The estate, at present in course of development, will consist of some 420 houses.

The houses on this estate are equipped with grates to burn smokeless fuels as well as with gas ignition to enable lighting of the fires.

The Gas Board gave an undertaking that a supply of the correct type of coke would be made available for this estate. Progress with the development of this smokeless estate is in abeyance because of a decision by the Council not to proceed with this scheme until some action has been taken to deal with a coal-fired locomotive which passes alongside the estate. The locomotive concerned is owned by the Coal Board and discussions with officials were taking place with hopeful results at the end of the year.

Gauge Readings

In conjunction with the Fuel Research Station, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, the Council continued to operate nine lead peroxide gauges in various parts of the district. An additional lead peroxide gauge was installed at 204, Lichfield Road, New Invention, to enable readings to be taken to show the effect of the new housing estate upon pollution in that locality.

A deposit gauge in the Market Place shows the quantity of soluble and insoluble matter deposited.

The following are readings of the gauge in the Market Place for six completed years :—

			<i>Average total soluble and insoluble matter in tons per sq. mile</i>	
1950	.....	.....	31.21	per month
1951	.....	.....	27.39	„
1952	.....	.....	22.64	„
1953	.....	.....	21.74	„
1954	.....	.....	20.08	„
1955	.....	.....	19.536	„ (11 months)

Sulphur trioxide totals for nine stations calculable from milligrams of S.O.₃ per 100 sq. centimetres per day for six years are as follows :—

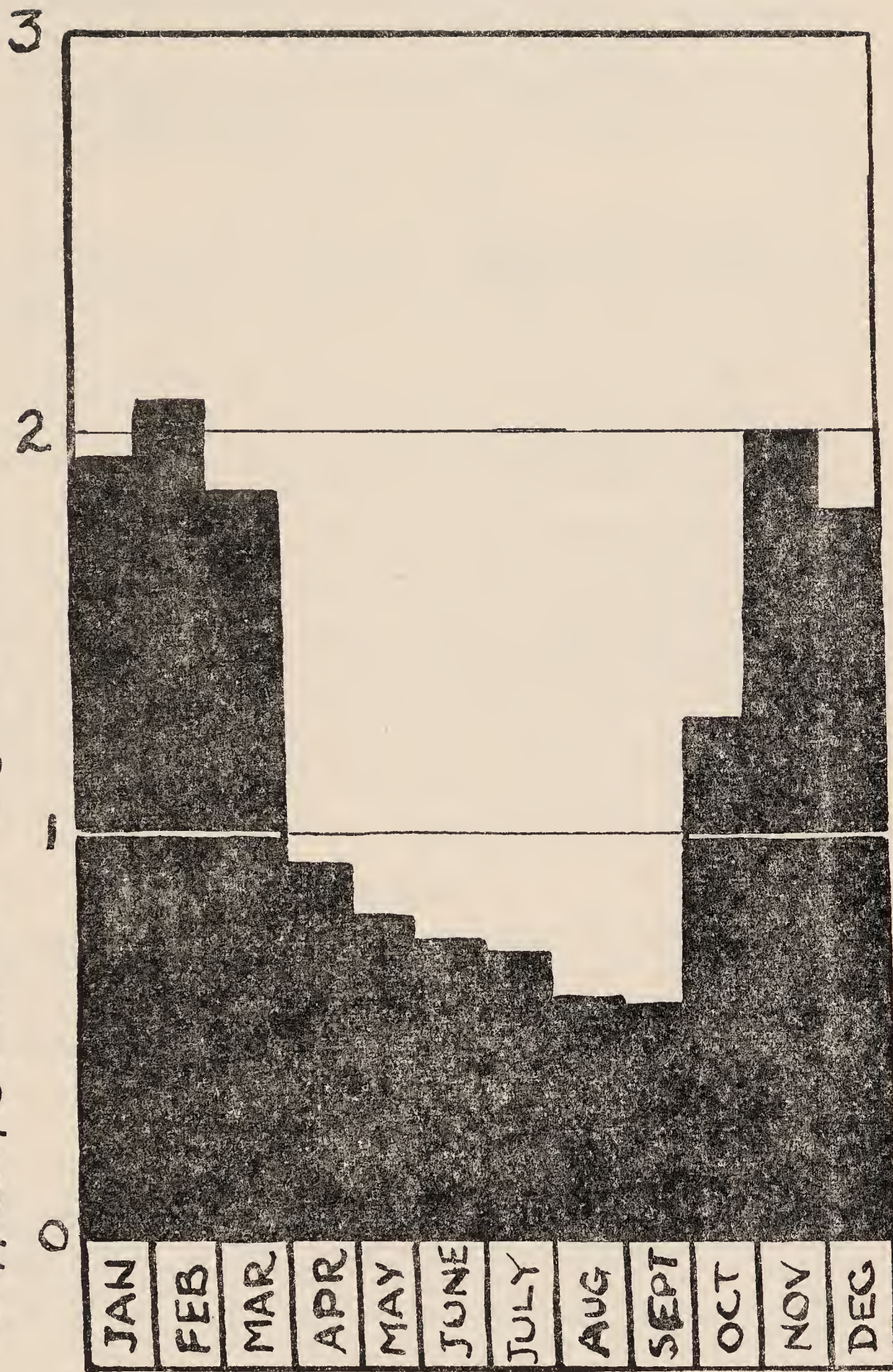
1950	.....	.....	167.373
1951	.....	.....	152.967
1952	.....	.....	137.680
1953	.....	.....	150.03
1954	.....	.....	142.79
1955	.....	.....	140.03

The totals of sulphur dioxide of all stations are here shown to demonstrate the seasonal incidence during the year. It will be seen that the amount is considerably reduced during the Summer months because of the absence of domestic fires and the closing down of plants for heating purposes in factories.

LEAD PEROXIDE GAUGES—1955. SULPHUR DIOXIDE

Seasonal Incidence (Averages)

~ MILLIGRAMS OF SO_3 PER 100 SQ CMS. PER DAY ~



Noise Nuisance

Along with the increase of public interest in air pollution there is also evidence from the number of complaints which are received, of increasing concern with noise nuisances.

It is difficult to say whether the noise from modern industrial development has increased as materially as the number of complaints suggests or whether the degree of tolerance by the public has become less.

The degree of toleration is sometimes difficult to understand as, for instance, one complaint concerned a whine from an electric motor and a shot blast apparatus which had been installed to replace a battery of shaking barrels the noise from which was many times greater in degree, and yet no complaint had been received.

Another complaint concerned a noise or air pressure from cupolas. In this instance and others, improvement was made after seeking the co-operation of the manufacturers.

The legal powers available for dealing with noise nuisances can only be described as scanty. The Council have a local Act clause whereby noise nuisances may be dealt with in accordance with the nuisance sections of the Public Health Act, 1936. The nuisance must be excessive, unreasonable, unnecessary, injurious or dangerous to health and capable of being mitigated. Where the noise nuisance is occasioned in the course of any trade, business or occupation, it is usually a good defence for the person charged to show that he has used the best practicable means of preventing or mitigating the nuisance, having regard to cost.

FACTORIES

During the year there were 114 inspections of factories and 15 Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied. There are 326 factories in the district. A wide variety of articles are manufactured in the district including locks, drop forgings, brass and malleable iron castings.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

This Act, which came into operation in April, 1952, aims at securing that all animals, birds and fishes, shall be kept in suitable premises, that they shall be properly fed, that they shall not be sold at too early an age, that precautions shall be taken to prevent the spread of disease, and that suitable steps will be taken to prevent injury in case of fire.

The Council have registered 4 premises.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

There do not appear to be any premises for manufacture of furniture, bedding, toys, etc. (in which filling is used), neither are there premises where filling is manufactured. There are, therefore, no premises subject to registration or annual licensing.

There are eight premises concerned with the furniture trade where filling is used or sold.

SWIMMING BATHS

During the season in which the Baths were open, samples were taken and submitted to Chemical and Bacteriological examination. The Chlorination plant which was overhauled two years ago, has continued to operate efficiently.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

As in the previous year, two men have continued to carry out rodent work as well as disinfection and disinfestation duties. The rodent work undertaken, whether it be routine treatment or attention to complaints, is invaluable in keeping the number of rats in the district to a minimum. The treatment of dwelling houses is carried out without charge, a consideration which encourages prompt notification by occupiers and so enables treatment to be given before an infestation reaches unreasonable proportions. A charge covering the cost of time and materials is made for business premises.

Considerable advice and assistance is also given in dealing with mice.

In addition to treatment of dwelling houses and business premises, attention was given to Sewers, Refuse Tips and the River Tame.

A summary of work carried out is given below, whilst a detailed table is given at the end of the report.

All premises		12 months to 31/3/55	12 months 31/3/56
Inspections	{ Notified	173	205
	{ Surveys	491	592
Infested with	{ Rats	106	117
	{ Mice	68	67
Revisits	.....	1,609	1,629
Prebait laid for rats	.....	1,832	962
Poison bait takes	.....	1,513	1,013
Poison baits laid for mice	.....	1,586	1,205

The reduction in the "prebait laid for rats" shown in the above is explained by the fact that "Warfarin" has been the bait used during the year under review. "Warfarin" is used without the necessity for pre-baiting.

Table III.

**BIRTH-RATES, DEATH-RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY,
MATERNAL MORTALITY AND CASE-RATES FOR CERTAIN
INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE YEAR 1955**

					WILLENHALL	ENGLAND AND WALES
					Rates per 1,000 Home Population	
Births						
Live Births.....					14.5	15.0
Still births					0.25	23.1 ^a
Deaths						
All Causes					13.2	11.7
Typhoid and Paratyphoid					—	—
Whooping Cough					—	—
Diphtheria					—	—
Tuberculosis					0.03	—
Influenza					0.03	—
Smallpox					—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polioencephalitis)					—	—
Pneumonia					0.42	—
Notifications (Corrected)						
Typhoid Fever					—	—
Paratyphoid Fever					—	—
Meningococcal Infection					0.03	—
Scarlet Fever					0.35	—
Whooping Cough					0.22	—
Diphtheria					—	—
Erysipelas					—	—
Smallpox					—	—
Measles					11.4	—
Pneumonia					0.70	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polioencephalitis)						
Paralytic.....					—	—
Non-Paralytic					0.03	—
Food Poisoning					0.09	—
Puerperal Pyrexia					0.03	—
Tuberculosis :—Respiratory					0.83	—
Meninges and C.N.S.					—	—
Other					0.03	—
					Rates per 1,000 live births	
Deaths						
All causes under 1 year of age					37.4	24.9 ^b
Enteritis and Diarrhoea under 2 years of age					4.1	—
					Maternal Mortality in England and Wales. Rates per 1,000 total (live and still) births.	
Maternal causes, excluding abortion					0.00	0.54
Due to Abortion					0.00	0.10
Total Maternal Mortality					0.00	0.64

(a) per 1,000 total (live and still) births.

(b) per 1,000 related live births.

Table IV.

**CAUSES OF DEATH IN WILLENHALL URBAN DISTRICT
DURING 1955**

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S RETURN

CAUSES OF DEATH	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Tuberculosis Respiratory System	1	0	1
Syphilitic Disease	1	0	1
Cancer of Stomach	3	4	7
Cancer of Lung, Bronchus	12	1	13
Cancer of Breast.....	—	4	4
Cancer of Uterus	—	2	2
Cancer all other sites	15	15	30
Leukaemia, aleukaemia.....	1	2	3
Diabetes	1	2	3
Vascular lesions of nervous system	19	16	35
Heart Diseases	34	48	82
Other diseases of circulatory system	7	13	20
Influenza	1	—	1
Pneumonia	7	6	13
Bronchitis	14	4	18
Other Respiratory Diseases	4	2	6
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	2	1	3
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	1	1	2
Nephritis and Nephrosis	—	4	4
Hyperplasia of Prostate	5	—	5
Congenital Malformations	3	2	5
Motor Vehicle Accidents	1	1	2
All other Accidents	4	2	6
Suicide	1	4	5
All other causes	23	13	36
All Causes	160	147	307

Table V.

QUARTERLY SUMMARY OF DEATHS ARRANGED IN AGE GROUPS

AGE GROUP	1st QUARTER		2nd QUARTER		3rd QUARTER		4th QUARTER		TOTAL		PERCENTAGE
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 1 year	4	2	4	1	2	1	2	2	12	6	5.86
1— 5 years	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	2	2	1.3
5—10 "	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	0.32
10—15 "	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	0.97
15—25 "	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	—	3	2	1.62
25—35 "	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	3	1.3
35—45 "	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	3	1	6	2.28
45—55 "	6	5	4	3	9	3	7	4	26	15	13.35
55—65 "	13	5	3	5	10	5	10	3	36	18	17.52
65—80 "	18	19	8	14	13	10	15	17	54	60	37.13
80 years and over	7	10	6	12	5	4	5	7	23	33	18.24
TOTALS 	48	43	29	39	45	27	39	37	161	146	

Table VI.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING 1955

CAUSE OF DEATHS	Under 1 day	Under 1 week	1—2 weeks	2—3 weeks	3—4 weeks	Total deaths under 1 month	1—3 months	3—6 months	6—9 months	9—12 months	Total deaths under 1 year
Asphyxia	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Meningocele	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Hydrocephalus	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Prematurity	5	1	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	6
Gastro Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Pneumonia	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Intussusception	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Empyema..... Cerebral	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Haemorrhage	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Atelectasis	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Toxaemia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
TOTALS	8	5	—	—	—	13	2	1	—	2	18

Table VII.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING 1955 (EXCLUDING TUBERCULOSIS)

DISEASE	Total	AGE GROUPS—YEARS											
		Under 1	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	5—10	10—15	15—25	25—35	35—45	45—55	65 & over
Scarlet Fever	11	—	—	—	1	1	7	—	2	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	7	2	1	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	355	11	79	39	49	63	112	2	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	22	—	—	1	1	—	3	—	2	4	2	7	2
Dysentery	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	402	15	80	41	54	65	123	3	5	4	3	7	2

Table VIII.
TUBERCULOSIS

in Willenhall (including the former Short Heath U.D.) showing the
new cases notified and the deaths each year since the commencement
of compulsory notification

YEAR	NEW CASES		DEATHS	
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
1912	85	—	19	1
1913	87	24	22	13
1914	66	22	21	13
1915	55	11	13	12
1916	65	13	23	11
1917	71	18	28	6
1918	56	8	44	4
1919	29	6	20	7
1920	29	6	14	4
1921	24	—	24	2
1922	55	15	34	7
1923	45	12	30	9
1924	19	5	27	5
1925	67	14	25	10
1926	71	11	24	5
1927	25	12	25	4
1928	39	12	17	3
1929	40	9	34	3
1930	42	3	29	3
1931	36	5	27	1
1932	36	3	16	6
1933	41	11	26	4
1934	45	5	14	5
1935	33	9	25	5
1936	47	5	14	3
1937	44	8	25	6
1938	45	8	22	6
1939	30	7	20	3
1940	40	5	24	3
1941	40	9	25	9
1942	38	7	23	—
1943	49	12	18	3
1944	42	10	19	3
1945	30	4	25	—
1946	35	9	20	1
1947	40	9	20	7
1948	41	3	25	3
1949	34	2	11	—
1950	31	1	12	—
1951	34	3	10	—
1952	32	1	8	2
1953	47	3	9	—
1954	36	1	4	—
1955	26	1	1	—

Table IX.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED FROM 1945-1955

DISEASE	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Scarlet Fever	89	51	45	102	31	15	42	32	14	35	11
Diphtheria	18	19	21	22	9	6	8	3	—	—	—
Pneumonia	40	21	18	15	27	21	29	34	12	28	22
Erysipelas	6	7	3	8	8	3	4	3	2	1	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	2	1	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	1
Cerebro Spinal Fever	3	4	6	—	1	—	—	2	1	1	1
Ophthalmia	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Neonatorum											
Dysentery	1	—	31	1	1	—	—	—	1	2	1
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	2	1	3	2	—	1	1	—	1
Smallpox	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute	—	—									
Polioencephalitis	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	262	6	409	277	122	255	239	134	381	21	355
Whooping Cough	51	71	68	121	35	187	58	74	102	15	7
Malaria	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Paratyphoid	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	4	3
TOTALS	473	183	608	547	239	492	386	283	515	107	402

Table X.
FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 AND 1948—ANNUAL REPORT

1.—INSPECTIONS

Premises (1)	M/c. line No. (2)	Number on Register (3)	Number of			M/c. line No. (7)
			Inspections (4)	Written notices (5)	Occupiers prosecuted (6)	
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	1	—	—	—	—	1
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	2	326	114	15	—	2
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (exclud- ing out-workers' premises)	3	—	—	—	—	3
TOTAL	—	326	114	15	—	—

Table X.—*continued*

2.—CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars (1)	M/c. line No. (2)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (7)	M/c. line No. (8)
		Found (3)	Remedied (4)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (5)	by H.M. Inspector (6)		
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
Overcrowding (S.2)	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	6	—	—	—	—	—	6
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	7	—	—	—	—	—	7
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	8	—	—	—	—	—	8
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	9	4	1	—	3	—	9
(a) Insufficient	10	18	9	—	8	—	10
(b) Unsuitable or defective	11	2	—	—	—	—	11
(c) Not separate for sexes	12	—	—	—	—	—	12
Other offences against the Act (not in- cluding offences relating to Outwork)							
TOTAL		24	10	—	11	—	

Table XI.

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL ROUTINE VISITS OF THE SANITARY INSPECTORS

Complaints, requests for visits of Inspectors made to the Sanitary Department	2,484
Primary inspection of Dwelling Houses	2,844
Revisits	609
Absence of adequate water supply, or satisfactory water supply	11
Drainage	376
Inspections of premises where pigs and other animals are kept	5
Offensive Trades.....	119
Tents, Vans and Sheds	156
Factories and Workshops	120
Smoke Observations	7
Schools	5
Cinemas	4
Shops (Sanitary provisions of Shops Acts)	274
Butchers' Premises	288
Fried Fish Shops	54
Bakehouses	14
Rats and Mice	104
Grocers	474
Food Preparation Premises	50
Licensed Premises	138
Fishmongers and Poultry Dealers	55
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	84
Cowsheds and Dairies	5
Ice Cream Premises	182
Slaughterhouses	1,330
Knackers Yard	28
Examination of Cottagers' Pigs	2
Market Stalls	747
Restaurants	61
Hawkers	24
Visits to works in progress	278
Verminous premises and visits regarding disinfestation prior to removal of tenants	258
Infectious disease	34
Accumulation of refuse	18
Waste Water Closets and Water Closets	62
Overcrowding	20
Atmospheric pollution	25
Survey of houses in connection with Slum Clearance	1,674

Number of Intimation Notices served	.....	.....	.....	347
Number of Intimation Notices complied with	.....	.....	.....	181
Number of Abatement Notices served	.....	.....	.....	76
Number of Abatement Notices complied with	.....	.....	.....	27

Table XII.

**PRINCIPAL IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED BY COMPLIANCE
WITH NOTICES**

Dwelling Houses

Internal

Wall and ceiling plaster or brickwork	.....	.....	.....	83
Doors and window frames	.....	.....	.....	92
Defective firegrates	.....	.....	.....	18
Floors	.....	.....	.....	47
Stairs	.....	.....	.....	4
Dampness	.....	.....	.....	22
Cellars	.....	.....	.....	1
Dirty conditions	.....	.....	.....	1

External

Roofs	.....	.....	.....	121
Chimneys	.....	.....	.....	18
Eaves guttering and down spouting	.....	.....	.....	51
Paving	.....	.....	.....	2
Drainage	.....	.....	.....	15
Fractured and defective brickwork	.....	.....	.....	18
Pointing	.....	.....	.....	13

Washing Accommodation

Washing boilers	10
Defective sinks	.....	.....	.....	7
Absence of or defective water supply	.....	.....	.....	5

Sanitary Accommodation

Insufficient or defective W.C.'s	.....	.....	.....	26
Defective waste water closets	.....	.....	.....	13
Defective cisterns	.....	.....	.....	31
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	23

Food Premises—including Butchers, Grocers, Fried Fish Shops,
Bakehouses, Licensed Premises

Internal

Floors	2
Wall and ceiling plaster	1
Dirty condition of rooms	25
Doors	1
Storage	5
Counters and shelving	4

External

Eaves guttering	1
Drainage	1

Washing Accommodation

Sinks	2
Absence of or defective water supply	10
Absence of washing facilities	3

Sanitary Accommodation

Dirty condition of W.C.	1
Absence of or defective W.C.	5

Miscellaneous	30
----------------------------	----

Table XIII.

**ACTION TAKEN UNDER HOUSING AND PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS
WITH RESPECT TO UNFIT HOUSES**

Inspection of dwelling houses during the year

- (1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 2,844
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 3,453
- (2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 and 1932 1,500
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 2,000
(A survey for Slum Clearance purposes revealed that there were 1,100 houses unfit).
- (3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 500

Remedy of Defects during the year without service of Formal Notices

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	Nil.
---	------

Action under Statutory Powers during the year

(a) Proceedings under Section 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repair	Nil.
--	------

(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of Formal Notices :—

(a) By Owners	Nil.
---------------------	------

(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil.
---	------

(b) Proceedings under the Public Health Acts :—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	224
--	-----

(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal Notices :—

(a) By Owners	46
---------------------	----

(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil.
---	------

(c) Proceedings under Section 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	15
---	----

(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	34
--	----

(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil.
--	------

(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	Nil.
---	------

(e) Proceedings under Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953 :—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made 2

Table XIV.
UNSOUND FOOD

	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
41 tins Fish			25
480 tins Meat	7	1	23½
1,640 tins and jars Fruit, Jam and Vegetables	9	2	24¼
44 tins Milk and Cream		2	10
68 tins Soup		2	25½
	18	2	24¼

Other foods condemned consisted of Cheese, Chickens, Bacon, Cake, Cereals, Pickles, Lard, etc.—2 cwts. 2 qrs. 23 lbs.

Table XIV.—continued

PARTICULARS OF CARCASES INSPECTED, TOGETHER WITH PARTICULARS OF CARCASES OR PARTS THEREOF CONDEMNED, IN FORM REQUIRED BY THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed and inspected	672	45	65	4,465	2,055	85
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:						
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	1	1	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	141	8	1	282	85	17
Percentage of the number inspected affected with all diseases except tuberculosis and cysticerci	20.98%	17.77%	3.07%	6.33%	4.13%	20%
Tuberculosis only:						
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	30	10	—	—	49	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	4.46%	22.2%	—	—	2.38%	—
Cysticercosis:						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

Weight found to be diseased, unsound and unfit for human consumption :—

	T.	C.	Q.	Lbs.
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS	1	4	1	10
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY	12	2	17½	4
	1	19	2	25½
TOTAL				

Table XV.

ICE CREAM SAMPLES FOR THE METHYLENE BLUE TEST

	<i>No. taken</i>	<i>Grade 1</i>	<i>Grade 2</i>	<i>Grade 3</i>	<i>Grade 4</i>
January	—	—	—	—	—
February	—	—	—	—	—
March	20	18	1	—	1
April	—	—	—	—	—
May	11	11	—	—	—
June	—	—	—	—	—
July	—	—	—	—	—
August	9	8	1	—	—
September	—	—	—	—	—
October	—	—	—	—	—
November	4	4	—	—	—
December	5	5	—	—	—
Total	49	46	2	—	1
Taken in 1954	78	74	2	1	1

No. of Ice Cream Premises registered for sale of Ice Cream during 1955	5
Premises on register for manufacture or sale of Ice Cream :—	
Manufacturers by Cold Mix Method	2
Manufacturers by Hot Mix Method	1
No. of shops registered for the sale of Ice Cream	101

REGISTRATION OF HAWKERS

No. of Hawkers registered during 1955 under the Willenhall Urban District Council Act	1
---	---

Table XVI.

DISINFECTION OF PREMISES AND ARTICLES

Number of houses disinfected with Formalin or Formaldehyde	10
Number of houses sprayed with Insecticide to destroy vermin including fleas, bugs, cockroaches, ants, mites, woodworm, etc.:	
Private	50
Council	87
Articles disinfected and disinfested—bundles of bedding	465

Table XVII.
SAMPLING BY FOOD AND DRUGS AUTHORITY
(Staffordshire County Council)

List of samples taken during the year 1955 :—

Milk

Milk Pasteurised.....	24
Milk Sterilised .....	.....	.....	24
Milk T.T. ....	.....	.....	6
Milk T.T. Pasteurised .....	.....	.....	19
Milk T.T. Channel Island .....	.....	.....	2
Total			75
			All Genuine

General Foods

Number of samples taken	29
Number of samples genuine	28
Number of samples adulterated	1

Classification of General Foods

Cream Butter (2 samples)	Ricci
Danish Butter (2 samples)	Full Cream Evaporated Milk
Dessert Powder Raspberry Flavour	Pork Luncheon Meat
Instant Whip	Christmas Pudding
Pasteurised Processed Cheddar	Lemon Flavour
Cheese	Grapefruit Segments in Syrup
Minced Meat Loaf	New Zealand Butter
Fruit Salad in Rich Syrup	Ice Cream
Dried Fruit Cake Mixture	Pure Malt Vinegar
Jersey Caramels	Non-Brewed Condiment
Pork Sausage Cont. Pres.	Mixed Spice
Tea	Rum
Flaked Rice	Whisky
Demerara Sugar	Small Young Carrots Whole

Particulars of Adulterated Sample

Non-Brewed Condiment—Formal—15.0% deficient of its proper proportion of acetic acid

Manufacturers have now altered formula.

Table XVIII.

SULPHUR POLLUTION

Lead Peroxide Gauges. Weight of Sulphur Trioxide collected in milligrams per 100 sq. cm. per day

1955	Cemetery, Walsall Road	Memorial Park	66, Dilloways Lane	James Works, St. Anne's Road	66, Broad Lane	Lodge Farm, Short Heath	Ravens- croft, Lodge Street	145, Pooles Lane	J. Harper & Co. Ltd. Clarkes Lane	204 Lich- field Road
January	2.09	2.06	1.96	2.07	1.85	1.97	1.36	1.74	2.06	
February	2.81	2.82	2.25	2.76	2.04	2.44	1.58	.69	.73	
March	2.32	2.68	1.86	1.93	1.53	2.04	1.07	1.63	1.46	
April	1.24	1.60	1.03	1.17	.75	.74	.64	.79	.89	
May	.93	1.06	.88	.98	.72	.69	.57	.71	.81	
June	1.05	.97	.85	.98	.73	.77	.59	.63	.73	.54
July	1.01	.36	.89	1.00	.72	.81	.63	.74	.84	.51
August	1.35	1.10	.52	1.05	.49	.47	.42	.32	.44	.35
September	.64	.62	.63	.90	.60	.76	.42	.57	.73	.55
October	1.08	1.25	1.37	1.51	.97	1.48	.90	1.15	1.19	.93
November	2.32	2.25	1.83	2.49	1.79	2.49	1.46	1.72	1.58	1.77
December	2.21	2.15	1.72	2.34	1.45	2.47	1.33	1.66	1.54	1.61

TOTAL OF DAILY AVERAGES FOR EACH STATION FOR YEARS 1950-1955.

	Total for all Stations									
1950	15.561	21.799	17.638	28.131	15.618	18.415	14.371	13.033	22.807	167.373
1951	14.27	27.85	15.03	24.02	11.665	16.15	12.231	13.571	18.18	152.967
1952	12.068	26.24	13.442	23.71	10.036	14.81	10.896	10.618	15.86	137.680
1953	15.67	29.75	16.36	18.78	12.23	15.80	12.20	13.67	15.57	150.03
1954	16.70	19.40	17.59	18.03	12.67	17.52	12.35	12.71	15.82	142.79
1955	19.05	18.92	15.79	19.18	13.64	17.13	10.97	12.35	13.0	146.29

Table XIX.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Deposit Gauges situated in Market Place at rear of Gas Offices and in the grounds of Messrs. John Harper & Co. Ltd., Clarkes Lane, Willenhall.

Recordings for the Year 1955

Deposits in tons per square mile

1955	<i>Market Place</i>			<i>J. Harper & Co. Ltd. Clarkes Lane</i>		
	<i>Insoluble</i>	<i>Soluble</i>	<i>Totals</i>	<i>Insoluble</i>	<i>Soluble</i>	<i>Totals</i>
January	16.23	10.55	26.78	10.58	8.92	19.50
February.....	none	available		6.40	9.87	16.27
March	15.63	16.17	31.80	10.28	10.82	21.10
April	8.52	6.60	15.12	6.77	6.46	13.23
May	5.05	12.94	17.99	4.46	15.69	20.15
June	10.98	6.87	17.85	5.34	7.35	12.69
July	7.78	4.55	12.33	7.86	2.86	10.72
August	17.16	4.85	22.01	4.08	4.22	8.30
			(31 days)			(23 days)
September	10.88	6.67	17.55	8.61	10.07	18.68
October	12.23	6.54	18.77	31.9	19.6	51.5
November	8.59	5.29	13.88	1.56	4.53	6.09
December	13.04	7.78	20.82	6.77	4.80	11.57

Table XX.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

Report for 12 months ended 31st March, 1956

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	Local Author- ity	Dwelling Houses	All other (includ- ing business premises)	Total	Agricul- tural
1. Number of properties in Local Authority's District	10	8,550	1,000	9,560	9
2. Number of properties inspected	4	443	350	797	6
3. Total inspections carried out including re-inspections	22	1,084	545	1,651	6
4. Number of properties inspected which were found to be infested :—					
Rats	2	96	19	117	
Mice	2	49	16	67	
5. Number of infested properties treated by Local Authority	4	145	36	185	
6. Total treatments carried out including re-treatments	4	150	63	217	
7. Number of notices served under Section 4	—	—	—	—	—
8. Number of cases in which default action was taken following issue of notice	—	—	—	—	—
9. Legal proceedings	—	—	—	—	—
10. Number of 'block' control schemes carried out	—	—	—	—	—

River Tame

Number of visits	31
Number of pre-baits laid	855
Number of poison baits laid	255

